

# Alexandria Advertiser

## AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.



Vol. I.]

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1801.

[No. 29.]

### Sales by Auction.

On THURSDAY,

The 15th inst. at 10 o'clock, will be sold at our Auction Room,

Malaga Wine in pipes,

French Brandy in do.

Sugar in barrels,

Bacon in lots,

Soal Leather in lots,

Soap in boxes,

Nails in casks.

Together with a variety of

**DRY GOODS,**

Among which are

Broadcloths, kerseymeres, coatings, swan-downs, plains, duffels, flannels, Irish linens, humburs, German and British os-naburges, chintzes, calicoes, jaconet, book and tamboured muslins, and a number of other articles.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,

Auctioneers.

January 7.

### FIRST NOTICE.

Whereas a Commission of Bankruptcy is awarded and issued forth against Elisha Cullen Dick of the town of Alexandria, and he being declared bankrupt is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or the major part of them, on the seventeenth day of this month, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, at the Washington tavern, in Alexandria, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors of the said Elisha Cullen Dick, either in his separate capacity or as one of the late house of James Mease M'Rea and Company, may attend, prepared to prove their debts.—At the second sitting of the commissioners, the said bankrupt is to go through his second examination; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors aforesaid to choose assignees, of which subsequent sitting due notice will be given and the creditors are to assent or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint, but to give notice to

HENRY MOORE,

Clerk to the Commission.

January 9, 1801.

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### NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late THOMAS PORTER, are requested to bring them forward on or before the first of March next, and those indebted to him are respectfully requested to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'x.

Jan. 1.

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[The two following letters form a very interesting part of the correspondence between the English and French governments on the subject of negotiation for peace. They were not included in the series already published.]

### PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF NEGOTIATIONS OF PEACE WITH FRANCE.

(No. 39.)

Downing-street, Sept. 25, 1800.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your lordship that, in obedience to his majesty's commands signified to me in your lordship's letter of yesterday, I have this morning had a conference with M. Otto on the subject of the proposed armistice between Great Britain and France.

Having suggested to M. Otto whether it might not tend to facilitate the discussion that we should read over the counter-project transmitted by your lordship to him on the 7th of this month, and the project delivered by him on the 21st, in answer to it: and that I should state to him, from the instructions which I have received from your lordship, the objections on the part of his majesty's government to the several articles of that project; and M. Otto having acquiesced in this suggestion, we pursued regularly this course of proceeding.

As it does not appear necessary that I should enter into any detail of the conversation which took place between us on those parts of the project which M. Otto conceived that the French government would relinquish, it will be sufficient for me to observe on this part of the subject—

1st. That M. Otto conceived that the French government would, in forming a regular convention for an armistice have no objection to adopting the preamble in the counter-project, instead of that which was proposed in the French project.

2dly. That concurring in the opinion that the phrase in the fourth article—*"Appelle a jour du Benefice de l'armistice continental,"* might be (for the same reasons which applied particular to passages of the preamble) liable to a construction offensive to his majesty's allies, he doubted not that the French government would consent to omit that phrase in the fourth article.

3dly. That he doubted not that the French government would have no difficulty in agreeing to omit the concluding clause of the 3d article from the words *"d'ou il resulte,"* to the end.

With respect to the clause in the last article of the counter-project, by which the duration of the naval armistice is made to depend on the continuance of the continental armistice, M. Otto conceived that by allowing the officers commanding the British forces to commence hostilities as soon

as the cessation of the continental armistice should be signified to them, too great a latitude was left to their discretion; and that it therefore seemed most advisable that, in that event, the cessation of the naval armistice should be signified from government to government as would be the case whenever, for any reason, either Great Britain or France might think it for their interest that the naval armistice should cease. But upon my representation of the advantages which France, on the one hand, would derive from her local position and the facility of collecting its force on any point which it might determine to attack, and the delay on the other, which would necessarily occur in the receipt of the intelligence in England of the rupture of the armistice in any distant part of the territory of her allies, M. Otto agreed to refer this subject to future consideration.

We then proceeded to the 4th and 5th articles; on which M. Otto remarked, that they contained the only points to which his government attached much importance; and, such were its sentiments respecting them, that he conceived that it would not consent to any armistice of which they did not form a part.

With respect to the calculation of the provisions for Malta at the rate of 10,000 rations per diem, M. Otto did not specify any date on which that calculation was founded but remarked briefly, that the quantity of rations was not to be exactly apportioned to the precise return of the garrison, but that a certain number of rations in proportion to their respective ranks, was to be allowed to the general and staff officers; and that, although a considerable number of the inhabitants had been sent from the forts occupied by the French troops, there still remained many for whose wants provision was to be made. He was, however, of opinion that there might not be much difficulty in arranging this point in the manner proposed in the counter-project, founded on the stipulations of the German armistice relative to Ulm and Ingolstadt.

On the subject of that part of the fourth article of the French project, which requires that six frigates should be allowed to sail from Toulon for Egypt, and be exempted from search, M. Otto read to me part of a dispatch from M. Talleyrand, expressive of the interest which the whole French nation takes in that part of the army now in Egypt, and assigning the desire of contributing to the comfort and security of that army as the principal inducement to the conclusion of the armistice on the part of the French government. M. Otto added, that he would not conceal from me that the reinforcement which France intended to send to Egypt amounted to twelve thousand men, and that the supply of military stores consisted chiefly of 10,000 muskets. The language of M. Otto, in this part of our conversation, and of M. Talleyrand's letter, appeared to me to be

so decisive and peremptory, that I was induced to enquire of him distinctly, whether I was to understand that this stipulation was a point from which the French government would not recede? M. Otto replied, that, in his opinion, the French government would not recede from it.

On my adverting to the variation in the 5th article between the counter-project and the French project, by which the latter stipulates, that French frigates and smaller ships of war should be allowed freely to sail from and return to the ports of France, which hitherto have been blockaded, M. Otto remarked, that the motive which induced the French government to insist on this clause was the desire of opening a secure mode of communication between France and her distant possessions. To this I replied, that if such was the sole object which France had in view, it might be as effectually attained by the employment of unarmed vessels as of ships of war, M. Otto did not appear desirous of urging this point much farther, but concluded this part of the conversation by expressing his conviction, that the French government would insist upon this point, and considered itself as having gone to the utmost extent of sacrifice which could with justice be required from it, in consenting that the ships of the line should not alter their position. With respect to that part of the counter-project which restrains the conveyance by sea of naval or military stores, M. Otto is of opinion that the French government would agree to that restriction.

The 6th article in the French project, although entirely new, was not considered by M. Otto as likely to be insisted upon by his government; but he declined giving any positive opinion to that effect, until he had further time for the consideration of its tendency.

M. Otto's principal objection to the form in which the article marked 6 in the counter-project is worded, was founded on an opinion, that unless Great Britain and France assumed the right of including their respective allies in the naval armistice, without waiting for their express concurrence in it, much delay would necessarily arise, and the two powers (Great Britain and France) might be involved in fresh hostilities in consequence of either of them deeming it expedient to attack the allies of the other. He afterwards intimated a persuasion, that the article might be amended by inserting a clause which should fix a specific period in which the allies of Great Britain or France should signify their assent to or dissent from the naval armistice.

Towards the close of our conversation, M. Otto acquainted me that he would state to me in writing the objections to the counter-project which he had received from your lordship, and his observations on the objections that had been made by me to the project which he had delivered.

I have now endeavoured to give your lordship a faithful account of the substance



of my conference with M. Otto. The very ample instructions with which I was provided, and which (as I have mentioned in the beginning of this letter) I read to M. Otto, precludes me from adding many observations; and as I have promised to communicate to that gentleman extracts of such parts of my instructions as relate to the 4th and 5th articles the two essential subjects of difference between us, he will have the means of retracing in his recollection the precise grounds of the objections to his proposal which have occurred to his majesty's government.

Before I conclude this letter, I cannot avoid mentioning that in the course of our conversation, M. Otto threw out the most pointed assertions of the determination of France, in the event of the naval armistice not being concluded, to pursue the course of her victories in Germany and in Italy, and of the facilities that the conquest of Naples and Sicily (events which he regarded as speedy and inevitable) would afford to the French government of obtaining by force those objects relative to Egypt and Malta which it had expected to acquire through the naval armistice. Of these assertions, though frequently repeated, I judged it proper to take no notice, but to recall his attention to the subject immediately under discussion.

I have the honor to be, &c.

G. HAMMOND.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville.

(No. 40.)

Otto's inclosure of the following:

(No. 41.)

TRANSLATION.

Citizen Otto having observed, in the remarks made to him by Mr. Hammond, three points only which appear to him to be really of a nature to retard the conclusion of the proposed armistice, reserved them for future consideration, and an answer in writing.

After having maturely reflected upon the object of the maritime truce, upon the actual position of France and of her enemies, upon the influence which this negotiation must have with regard to a general pacification, he feels it his duty to make the following observations upon the disputed points:

1. The fourth article, in granting 10000 rations per diem to the garrison of Malta, has not only in view the effective troops of the republic, but all the persons attached to the garrison, and even the inhabitants of the place. The citizen Otto does not think that it is possible to diminish that quantity; nevertheless, in order to remove, as much as possible, the objection which has been stated to him, and to accommodate himself as much as possible, to the manner in which the subject is viewed by the English government, he consents to limit that estimate to the first month; a period necessary to afford to the respective commissaries the means of agreeing upon the amount which may be necessary for the support of the garrison of that place.

The second point contained in the 4th article, respecting the liberty of dispatching six frigates to Egypt, appears to have given still more uneasiness than the preceding one, and has given rise to a more animated discussion. Upon this subject citizen Otto cannot avoid again remarking, that, if the French government proposed to assimilate the places in Egypt to those of Ulm and Ingolstadt, it could only do so, and has in truth only done so, from the analogy there is between these places with

respect to the blockade; for, in every other respect, the comparison is inexact; in fact, no body is ignorant that the places of Egypt are not like Ulm and Ingolstadt, in want of being victualled, since they cannot be prevented from drawing from the surrounding countries all the subsistence they require; that, besides these places are not blockaded in such a manner as to make it probable that they should fall into the hands of the enemies. By that comparison, therefore, it could, only be meant that there should be granted to the places, blockaded by enemies forces, advantages analogous to those which have been granted to the places in Germany, which advantages can only be ascertained by the special stipulations of the convention which it is proposed to conclude.—The free passage of six frigates cannot add any considerable strength to the army of Egypt; it will only serve to prove to that army that the government takes an interest in its fate, until it shall be definitively settled by a treaty of peace. In reviewing the circumstances which have followed the capitulation signed by Sir Sidney Smith, citizen Otto cannot perceive the impropriety of such an arrangement relative to the Porte: and he feels with regret that the observations made to him by Mr. Hammond do not offer any adequate motive for relinquishing that demand; the acquiescence in which can alone establish any kind of analogy between the places of Egypt and those of Ulm and Ingolstadt.

2. The fifth article of the new project differs in several respects from that of the counter-project of the British Ministry; but it differs more still from the first project which Citizen Otto had the honor of presenting, inasmuch as it admits that no ship of the line now at anchor in the ports of Brest or Toulon shall go out thereof during the continuance of the armistice.—The French government is of opinion that this concession, and more especially in the present season, goes as far as it can go, and that by admitting that no armed vessel should go out of the said ports, they would leave those ports really in the same state in which they are at present; indeed, in a state even less favorable, since the time is perhaps not far off when the British forces will not prevent those vessels from going out. All that citizen Otto can concede, with regard to this article, is that no naval stores shall be imported by sea into the ports of Toulon and Brest; but he must insist upon the free egress of frigates and sloops. If this concession gives to France the advantage of an effectual communication with her colonies, it is an equivalent to that derived from the armistice of England, which under the protection of this convention, can extend itself to all parts of the world, without being molested by French privateers.

That, besides, if a reference were made to the comparison between the continental armistice and the maritime truce, that comparison would be found to be entirely to the disadvantage of France. Upon the continent, the French and Austrian armies reciprocally enjoy the same liberty by taking within the line of demarkation, those positions which appear most advantageous to them; by the maritime armistice on the contrary, England preserves alone the right of disposing of her squadrons, whilst the French ships of the line remain in their ports, and cannot enter into any hostile combination against Great Britain.

3. The sixth article of the new project,

respecting the English troops which may be allowed to land in Italy, has been considered as a new pretension on the part of France, since she had made no mention of it in her first project; but this pretension (if it can be called so) is only the natural consequence of a concession alike new, made by France, in offering to include in the armistice the allies of Great Britain. It would indeed be impossible to allow the king of Naples to enjoy advantages from this truce, and to leave him also the power of reinforcing and preparing fresh means of attack against the republic.

Citizen Otto confines himself to these observations, which he deems of the most importance. Other objections which have been made, and which in a great measure relate to the form of drawing the proposed convention, might be easily obviated.

### Congress of the United States.

#### ON TREATIES.

The following RULE passed in SENATE, January 6, 1801.

RESOLVED, as a standing rule, that whenever a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time for information only; when no motion to reject, ratify or modify the whole or any part shall be received.

That its second reading shall be for consideration, and on a subsequent day, when it shall be taken up as in a committee of the whole, and every one shall be free to move a question on any particular article in this form, "Will the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of this article?" or to propose amendments thereto, either by inserting or by leaving out words in which last case the question shall be, "shall the words stand part of the article?" And in every of the said cases, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be requisite to decide affirmatively. And when though the whole, the proceedings shall be stated to the house, and questions be again severally put thereon for confirmation, or new ones proposed, requiring in like manner a concurrence of two-thirds for whatever is retained or inserted.

That the votes so confirmed shall, by the house, or a committee thereof, be reduced into the form of a ratification with or without modifications, as may have been decided, and shall be proposed on a subsequent day, when every one shall again be free to move amendments, either by inserting or leaving out words, in which last case the question shall be, "Shall the words stand part of the resolution?" And in both cases the concurrence of two-thirds shall be requisite to carry the affirmative; as well as on the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to.

Another RULE, passed Dec. 22d, 1800.

RESOLVED, That all confidential communications, made by the President of the United States to the Senate, shall be, by the members thereof, kept inviolably secret; and that all treaties, which may hereafter be laid before the Senate, shall also be kept secret, until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 9.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Morris in the chair.

The 48th section read as follows:

"Sec. 48. And be it further enacted, That each of the circuit judges of the United States to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be allowed as a compensation for his services, an annual salary of two thousand dollars to be paid quarterly at the treasury of the United States; and that the salaries of the district judges of Maine, New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-Jersey, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee shall be, and hereby are, augmented to the like sum of two thousand dollars annually, to be paid in like manner."

Mr. Gregg moved to strike out 2,000 and to insert 1600 dollars.

On this motion a debate of several hours ensued; in which the motion was supported by Messrs. Claiborne, Davis, S. Smith, Smilie, and Nicholas, and opposed by Messrs. Otis, Harper, Dennis, H. Lee, Champlin, and Bayard.

This motion was superseded by a motion made and supported by those who were in favor of reducing the salaries, to strike out the whole section, in order to substitute one apportioning the salaries to the services of the federal judges.

On this motion the committee divided, Ayes 40, Noes 43. It was accordingly lost.

A question was then taken on Mr. Gregg's motion to substitute 1600 in the room of 2,000, and lost—Ayes 39—Noes 49.

Mr. Dennis moved to reduce the proposed salaries of the judges of Kentucky, and of East and West Tennessee to 1,500 dollars.

Mr. Claiborne moved the reduction to 1,200 dollars.

Mr. Dennis withdrew his motion. The question was taken on Mr. Claiborne's motion, and carried, Ayes 46.

(Debate in course.)

Mr. Christie hoped that the committee would rise, and the house adjourn. As the gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. Harper) appeared to rule the rest on the other side, he trusted he would make no objection.

The committee accordingly rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Macon then moved that when the house adjourn, it adjourn till Monday.

Mr. Harper opposed the motion, which in his opinion arose from a disposition in gentlemen to throw every obstacle in the way of the bill. This was an attempt to procrastinate its progress. He concluded by moving an adjournment in the usual form, whereby the house would be adjourned till to-morrow.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Macon's motion then recurred, on which the house divided. The Speaker having counted the members, declared the motion lost—Ayes 38—Noes 39.

Mr. Randolph said there must be a mistake and desired another count.

The members took their seats, and the house was again divided; when the motion was carried, there being 43 Yeas, 39 Nays.

Then the house adjourned—Yeas 44, Nays 39.

At the request of a number of my Friends, I offer myself as a Candidate for the ensuing Election to represent the Incorporated Town of Alexandria.

GEORGE HILL.

January 5th, 1801.

44th



BOSTON, December 29.

Arrived, ship Merchant, Knox, London; 40 days from Ramsgate. Spoke nothing. Passengers, Mrs. Charles and Mr. Clapham.

Same day. Brig Sally, Stimson, from Cuba, 28 days—

December 30.

Arrived, ship Betsey, Banks, 48 days from Surinam. Not a syllable of news of any kind.

Foreign Clearances—since our last—ship Diana, Smith, Pacific Ocean; schooners John, Pitts, Cape-Francois; Hanna, Lombard, do; Waldo, Trefethen, Havanna; Lark, Caffell, do.

#### INDIANSHIP NEWS.

The John, Roper, left Bombay for Tranquebar, 22d June. The Nancy, Allen, from New-York, arrived in the Ganges, in June last, as also the Lydia, Russell, of do. The Union, Cook, from Rangoon, arrived July 14. The Hind, from Boston, arrived at Madras, the 24th June. The Eclipse, Jones, from Philad. arrived at Calcutta, the 23d July—also, the Alert, from Salem, the 6th July; also, the Cleopatra, Naylor; and Aurora, Stone, of Boston.

The Superb, Story, has arrived at Norfolk, after a passage of 39 days from this port.

The Polly, Drummond, from hence, has arrived safe at Liverpool. The John Adams, Wood, 21 days from Boston, was spoke Nov. 7, in Liverpool river.

At St. Sebastians, Nov. 20, fchs. Minerva, of Boston; Jack, Gloucester; brig Trial, of New-Bedford;—at quarantine; ship Enterprize, and brig Mary, of Boston; ship Fanny, of Newbury-Port; and brig Massasoit, of Plymouth.

SALEM, January 2.

Cleared, brig Hopewell, Fairfield, Norfolk and Europe; sloop Favourite, Chapman, Alexandria.

The brig Washington, capt. Barton, of this port has arrived at Port-Republican in 16 days.

The barque Two Brothers, Holman, of this port was spoke Nov. 27, lat. 41, 15. long. 58, 40, bound to Leghorn.

The ship Fanny, Walker, of Newbury-Port, and sch'r Jack, of Gloucester, were at St. Sebastians, November 20.

NEW-YORK, January 7.

Arrived, ship B. P. Phoenix, Thompson, Falmouth, via Halifax; brig Betsey, White, Havanna; Tartar, Paul, Jamaica; sch'r Charlotte, Crocker, Ali-cant.

Cleared, ship Adventure, Duplex, Londonderry; Penman, Marshalk, London; brig —, —, Jamaica.

Sch'r Victor, William, has arrived at Martinique.

Brig Flora has arrived at P. Republican from this port.

Capt. Crocker, off the Hook, spoke a ship under Danish colours bound to this port.

January 8.

Arrived, sch'r Minerva, Joseph, St. Thomas; sloop Rising Sun, Wilton, Boston.

Sch'r Martha Washington, from this port has arrived at Baltimore.

Sloop Shepherdess has arrived at Kingston.

It is said there are several vessels ashore on Long-Island.

Last evening arrived here the British Packet Phoenix, Capt. Thomas—the sailed

from Falmouth the 22d of October, and arrived at Halifax in 58 days; from whence she failed for this port on the 25th ult.

Passengers—Peter M'Cullum, Esq. of London; W. B. Colman, of ditto; John Graham, Mrs. and Miss Sinclair, and Mrs. Totten, from Halifax.

We learn, that the brig Austria, of this port, is totally condemned at Halifax.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.

Cleared, brig Minerva, Gribben, Dublin; sch'r Deborah, Lewis, Wilmington, N. C. Harlequin, Morris, Norfolk; sloop Prosperity, Pintard, New-York.

A ship, two brigs and one sloop inward bound, are below, names unknown.

Brig Harriot, Shockley, for Port-Republican, and schooner Jane, Toby, for Havanna, went to sea on Tuesday.

Sch'r Lion, Andaule, from hence, has arrived at Curacao.

The Constellation, it is said, is to cruise off Gaudaloupe.

A letter from Washington, received yesterday, states, on the authority of the Secretary of the navy, that the frigate Insurgent, and the Pickering have been lost. Particulars are not mentioned.

The Insurgent and Pickering, we believe, were ordered off Cayenne.

Lord Grenville, in his speech on the 11 November said that "his majesty had received every assurance of the faith and fidelity of the Allies. If any preliminary of peace was signed by the Emperor he was a stranger to it." And alluding we suppose to the preliminary signed at Paris by the Count de St. Julien, he also said, that "for what had been signed, was done by an officer avowedly having no authority to do so, and who not being used to such negotiations, had suffered himself to be taken advantage of."

The imperial army of Italy is stated to comprise 115,000 men, and that of Germany 86,000, exclusive of Tyroleans, Miit'a, and Auxiliaries. Both these immense armies to be at the disposal of the Arch Duke Charles.

The Havick and Pelican British sloops of war, and a gun brig, were wrecked near the castle of Jersey, in a desperate gale on Sunday the 9th Nov. Crews saved.

The following articles are from the observer, of Sunday, Nov. 16;—

LONDON, November 16.

The French have three frigates of 44 guns, and a corvette of 22, in all respects ready for sea at Havre.

The Profelyte of 32 guns, which has been some time off that port watching them, saw, about two or three weeks since, three sail coming out early in the night, two of them having French colors, and one of these carrying a jack at her maintop-mast head. Our ship having all clear for action, manœuvred to render it as advantageous as possible, and at length on the point of firing a broadside, hailed the French Commodore, who replied, that two ships under his command were on a voyage of discovery, and that the third was an American corvette of 18 guns.

He immediately hoisted out a boat, by which he sent his passport on board the Profelyte, and after mutual greeting proceeded on his course. 'Tis not a little creditable to the state of British civilization, that even under the peculiar circumstances of the present war, we afford to the enemy every support in his (we must

in candor add, meritorious) researches for the improvement of science.

We are happy in being able to state, upon the authority of letters from the Mediterranean fleet and army, that the injury sustained by the fleet, &c. in the gale of the 16th ult. was much less than was represented. Several ships lost cables and anchors, and others top-masts; but as every vessel had more of each than was absolutely necessary, the service would not be impeded by these circumstances.

There are, however, others which, we apprehend will not be easily remedied.—Some of the fleet are stated to have sprung their bowsprits, of which they do not carry spare ones; and, what is of more consequence the letters not only state a scarcity of provisions, but that two transports containing artillery, shells and shot, 250 barrels of gunpowder, 40 artillery horses, and the entire of medicine for the army, had, from some fatality, been taken by the Spaniards.

M. Maurix, Secretary to Count Cobentzel, yesterday arrived in town from Paris, with dispatches for the Imperial Minister, Count Stahrenberg, the purport of which were immediately submitted to our cabinet, and were the subject of much deliberation. The conferences lasted till past 10 o'clock. The emperor it is stated, is anxious to include Great-Britain in the negotiations: It is believed the French government is disposed to accede to his wishes, and that a Minister from this country will be admitted to the Congress of Luneville. M. Maurix did not reach town till 1 o'clock in consequence of some delay in examining his passports at Dover.

A letter in the French papers from Tariffa, in Spain, 18th Oct. states, that on the 14th, fifteen English ships of the line, 9 frigates, and 30 transports, had been seen working into the bay of Gibraltar; the weather having for some days been very hazy, the entire number of vessels collected there, could not be ascertained, but it was reported that a part of the convoy had been beating to windward behind the rock, in order to get into the Straits, and that several ships had been driven on shore.

We are gratified to learn, by letters from Leghorn, of the 22d October, that previous to the arrival of the French in that city, all English merchandise and property had been sent to Palermo—All the public acts of the provisional government of Tuscany, bear the name of the grand duke.

Letters from Bologna, of the 25th state, that the French to the number of 20,000, were advancing towards Perouse, they had imposed contributions to the amount of two and a half millions.

A letter from Frankfort, dated Nov. 5, announces that preparations were making at Grodno, for the reception of the emperor Paul, and that quarters were preparing for the army of Luthuania; it adds that "the destination of the three Russian armies formed in Luthania and Little Poland, still remains a mystery, but that these armies are daily receiving reinforcements.

CHARLESTON, December 29.

Arrived, ship Rebecca, Johnston, London; brig Aberlino, Kohne, Halifax; sch'r Republic, Fellows, Havanna; sloop Phoenix, Young, Turk's-Island.

Cleared, brig Centaur, Peirce, Cowes; Charles, Bulcken, St. Thomas; sch'r Mercury, Tate, Havanna.

December 30.

Extract of a letter from a merchant house in London, dated November 6, received by the Birmingham Packet.

"At foot you will find the prices of produce, for your government. Coffee has fallen considerably, and seems likely to be still lower, though the supplies from Surinam and other places continue large. Sugars are still brisk and have the appearance of supporting their prices.—Cochineal 23s. little at market; dyewoods unsaleable at almost any price.—Cotton dull, and if the crop with you should prove abundant, the prices will most probably fall. Rice, after the first 10 or 15,000 barrels arrive, will, I should think, again fall below 35s. the price guaranteed by government.

Havanna Sugar, brown, 58 a 66s. white, 79 a 90s.

Coffee, 100 a 135s.

Cotton, fine sea-land, 2/10 3s. inferior, 2/2 a 2/8.

Rice, 38 a 39s.

Tobacco, 4d. a 4 1/2d. flat.

Arrived, brig Wallington, Hazard, Port-Republican; sloop Boston Packet, Bell, Kingston.

Cleared, Sch'r Betsey, Smith, St. Thomas.

#### Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, January 13.

On Tuesday last, William Berkley, esq. was re-elected treasurer of the Commonwealth of Virginia, for the present year.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, to his correspondent in Washington, dated October 30th, 1800.

"The first consul has been pleased to appoint citizen Pichon, late secretary of the French commission which treated with our envoys, commissary general of the commercial relations of France with the United States, and charge d'affaires, till the appointment of a French minister. It is believed that gentleman will fail very soon for Washington."

Statement of entries in the port of Boston and New-York from Foreign places during 1800.

New-York	1134
Boston	678

Balance 450

And during the same period have cleared at Boston for Foreign ports 605

#### PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED,

Brig Fame, Carlton,	Newburyport
Schr. Dispatch, Hammett,	Providence
Eliza, Ward,	New-York
John, Edwards,	Boston
Anne, Berry,	Norfolk
Betsey, Gilpin,	Richmond
Sloop Harriot, Johnston,	Norfolk

CLEARED,

Sch'r Three Sisters, Mann,	Baltimore
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#### Freight wanted,

For the schooner

REGULATOR,

John Bagley, master;

Lying at colonel Ramsey's wharf, for any port of the United States. Apply on board.

January 13.

d3t



**Shrop and Janney**  
 have just received, per the brig Sukey  
 and Beley, cal. Caleb Cook,  
 50 pipes do Sail Duck  
 23 coils do Cordage  
 which they will sell low for cash or ex-  
 change for flour or corn. They will give  
 Cash for white Beans and Pease.  
 December 16. eo

### Washington Tavern.

**Peter Heiskell**

Acquaints his former customers and the  
 public in general, that he has removed  
 from Staunton and established an Inn in  
 Alexandria.

He has a few good SADDLE and  
 CHAIR HORSES which he will hire.  
 Dec. 13. 4weo

### NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Bank of Alex-  
 andria, are hereby informed, that a divi-  
 dend of five per cent on the capital stock  
 of said Bank, for the half year ending this  
 day, is declared, and will be ready to be  
 paid to them, or their representatives on  
 Thursday next.

By order of the president and directors,  
**GURDEN CHAPIN**, Cashier.  
 January 5. eow4

### A Housekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a  
 discreet Woman, capable of managing the  
 affairs of my family as a Housekeeper.—  
 A middle aged woman of a mild disposi-  
 tion and regular deportment will be pre-  
 ferred, as part of her attention will be  
 necessary in superintending a nursery of  
 young children.

**CHARLES LEE.**

December 13, 1800. eodtf

### To Rent

And immediate possession given.

A convenient dwelling house and store,  
 with necessary out-houses, &c. situate on  
 Duke street near Col. Hooe's wharf. A  
 further description is thought unnecessary,  
 as it is presumed any person wishing to rent,  
 will view the premises—Apply to

**CHARLES JAMIESON.**

January 1. eo3t†

**The Subscribers and Mem-**  
 bers of the Mutual Insurance Company a-  
 gainst Fire on Goods and Furniture in  
 the State of Virginia, are hereby requested  
 to attend in person or by proxy their an-  
 nual General Meeting to be held on the  
 second Wednesday in next January, which  
 being the fourteenth day of the said month.

**W. F. AST,**

Principal Agent.

Richmond, Dec. 6. (16) 411aw

### FOR SALE,

### A LOT of GROUND

On the corner of Queen and Fairfax streets,  
 extending 123 feet 2 inches on Queen  
 street, 45 feet 8 inches on Fairfax street;  
 this property is liable to no incumbrance.  
 For terms apply to Mr. John Green, A  
 lexandria, or Mr. Hezekiah Price, Old  
 Town, Baltimore.

Liberal credit will be allowed for  
 the payment.  
 January 2. eo18†

### IMPORTED

And for sale by the subscriber at the Coun-  
 ty Wharf, a general assortment of Cologne  
 Mill-stones, from Amsterdam, with hand  
 Mill-stones and German steel.

**JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.**

Baltimore, December 27. 2aw6t†

A small Cargo of  
**James River COALS,**  
 At Fitzgerald's wharf,  
 To be sold on moderate terms, if appli-  
 ed for immediately.

**Philadelphia loaf and lump**  
 sugar; hard soap by the box; also a few  
 boxes of crown or shaving soap; hay in  
 bundles of about two hundred weight;  
 Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity.  
 Cash given for Wheat or Corn.

**Wm. HARTSHORNE.**

12 mo. 24. eo

**Notice is hereby given to**  
 the Stock-Holders of the Bank of Alexan-  
 dria, that an Election will be held at the  
 Court House in this town on the third  
 Monday in January next, for the purpose  
 of choosing nine Directors of said Bank,  
 for the ensuing year, agreeably to charter.

**GURDEN CHAPIN**, Cash'r.

Dec. 16. d4w

**Fresh Raisins and Currants**  
 for Sale, by

**Robert B. Jamieson,**

Who has (as usual) a general assortment of  
**Wines, Spirits & Groceries,**  
 viz. Jamaica and W. I. Rum, old Peach,  
 Cogniac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Holland  
 Geneva, Irish and Country Whiskey, a  
 few pipes of old Bill Madeira, four do.  
 London market do. 16 half pipes 7 year  
 old Port, 20 quarter casks Sherry, 5 pipes  
 Teneriffe, 4 pipes Catalonia, and a few  
 qr. casks of Lisbon and Malaga Wines,  
 Powder, loaf and lump Sugars, Molasses,  
 Spanish Honey, Salt Petre, Copperas,  
 Madder, Race and ground Ginger, Pi-  
 mento, Pepper, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves,  
 Teas of the latest importations, Fig-Blue,  
 Gunpowder, Patent Shot, Leiper and Ha-  
 milton's Snuff in bladders and bottles,  
 Alum, Indigo, Pearl Barley, Starch, Lon-  
 don brown Stout and Porter in bottles,  
 Almonds, spinning Cotton, Hunter's Pipes  
 in kegs, Olives, Capers and Anchovies,  
 Chocolate, Rice, Mustard, and Spanish Se-  
 gars; all of which will be sold low for  
 Cash, Country Produce, or on a time to  
 his punctual customers.

Also, five likely, strong

### KENTUCKY HORSES,

On a liberal Credit.

December 20, 1800. d

### FOR SALE,

**Genuine Madeira Wine** in  
 pipes, hhds. and quarter casks, for approv-  
 ed notes, or exchanged for Tobacco or  
 Flour.

### I WILL SELL OR RENT

The Store I have occupied for many  
 years past, situated on Prince-Street, op-  
 posite Col. Hooe's. No stand in Town  
 more eligible, or better accommodations  
 for carrying on an extensive wholesale, wet  
 or dry good business. The cellar perfect-  
 ly dry, with a door at each end, will  
 hold one thousand barrels of flour; 2500  
 barrels may be stowed on the premises  
 without any inconvenience to the occu-  
 pant.

Those desirous of holding it will apply  
 to me on Merchants' Wharf, where I shall  
 in future do business.

**Wm I. HALL.**

December 22. d

### Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or six gentlemen, by  
 applying to

**JOHN GORDON, King Street.**

December 16, eo

**The Creditors of the Estate**  
 of the late Col. BURGESS BALL, are  
 requested to forward to Mrs. Ball a state-  
 ment of their claims; as the Administra-  
 tors are anxious to provide for the dis-  
 charge of them as early as possible.

Loudoun, Dec. 1, 1800. (15) 7†

### WANTED TO HIRE,

For the service of the Potomac Company  
 for the ensuing year, to work at the  
 Great-Falls,

**A number of active, able**  
 bodied NEGRO MEN, for whom libe-  
 ral wages will be given. They will be  
 well fed, clothed and lodged, humanely  
 treated, and in cases of sickness taken good  
 care of at the expence of the Company—  
 Their wages will be paid quarterly, and  
 if desirable to the owners, agents will be  
 appointed at different places to pay at the  
 expiration of each quarter, as may be most  
 convenient to the parties. Further particu-  
 lars may be had by application to Mr.  
 Alexander Reid, at the Great-Falls, or  
 to the subscriber in George-Town.

By order of the President and Direc-  
 tors.

**JOSEPH CARLETON,**

Treasurer of the Potomac Company.

George-Town, Dec. 29. 3ot

An extensive and well chosen Assortment  
 of

### CALICOES & CHINTSES,

With a variety of other articles, this day  
 received, and for Sale, by

**JOHN HORSBURGH.**

He respectfully informs  
 those of his customers with whom he has  
 running accounts, that he is under the ne-  
 cessity of discontinuing this practice;—  
 therefore in future he will sell for Cash or  
 Produce only.

December 22. d

### JUST RECEIVED,

By the schooner Eliza, Capt. Ward, from  
 New-York, and for sale by

**Roberts & Griffith,**

30 hhds muscovado sugar  
 East India sugar in bags  
 Loaf and lump sugar in hhds. and bbls.  
 Coffee in barrels and bags  
 Pepper and pimento  
 A few pipes London particular Madeira  
 wine

Sherry, Malaga and Teneriffe wine in  
 quarter casks

Spirits, peach brandy and Holland gin

Cotton in bales

Mould and dipt candles

Raisins in kegs and boxes

Soft shell almonds, &c. &c. &c.

They daily expect by the schooner Phil-  
 lip from New-York, 20 puncheons An-  
 tigua rum.

January 12. eo3t raw3t

### GEO. CLEMENTSON

Has this day opened a Store adjoining his  
 dwelling-house, at the corner of Prince  
 and Pitt Streets, where he now has, and  
 intends to keep,

A general assortment of

### GROCERIES,

Which he will dispose of on moderate  
 terms, for Cash or Produce.

He has also for Sale,

A few DRY GOODS, consisting of  
 brown Hollands, 7-4 white Shirtings, Ca-  
 licoes, Leather Gloves and Mits, Threads,  
 Writing Paper, Cutlery, Curry-Combs,  
 Chalk-Lines, Needles, &c. and 15 kegs  
 white Paint ground in Oil.

December 22, eo24t

### ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair-Dresser and Perfumer,

(lately from Baltimore)

Royal street, between King and Prince  
 streets, fourth door south of the Print-  
 ing Office of the Times,

**Begs leave to inform the**  
 Ladies of Alexandria, and the country  
 generally, that having received the new-  
 est fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he  
 will be thankful to receive their orders  
 for the above articles, and will warrant  
 them equal to any manufactured on the  
 continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his  
 Patterns, may be accommodated by send-  
 ing a servant to his shop.

He has for sale, every article in  
 the Perfumery line, on the most reasona-  
 ble terms.

Alex. Dec. 8. d

### Fresh Raisins.

Just received a few boxes of excellent Rai-  
 sins, and for Sale, by

**JOHN & J. TUCKER.**

December 24. eo

### Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

THE stockholders in the Marine In-  
 surance Company of Alexandria, are here-  
 by notified, that an election will be held  
 on Thursday the 15th day of January  
 next, at the Court House in the said town,  
 for the purpose of electing fifteen persons,  
 citizens of this commonwealth, as direc-  
 tors of that institution.

**J. B. NICKOLS, Sec'y.**

Form of power to vote by Proxy.

I, or we do hereby nominate  
 and empower to attend at the  
 meeting of the subscribers to the Marine  
 Insurance Company of Alexandria, on  
 Thursday the 15th day of January next,  
 then and there, for me and in my name, to  
 vote for 15 directors of said Company.

Given under my hand this

day of

N. B. The above must be subscribed  
 before two witnesses.

December 24. eo0†

### To be Rented,

And possession given immediately—

A two story house and garden on Duke  
 street, about two squares to the eastward  
 of the stone bridge.

**W. HARTSHORNE.**

**A number of valuable lots**  
 in different situations, to be sold—also, a  
 brick house in King-street, in the tenure  
 of Thomas Cruse;—a part of the purchase  
 money will be taken in Alexandria Bank  
 shares at par, and for some of the lots, A-  
 lexandria Insurance shares at a price to be  
 agreed on. For part of the purchase mo-  
 ney of either, a liberal credit may be had.  
 1st Month 7th. eo

Being provided with a complete &  
 elegant assortment of New Materials, all  
 manner of Printing—Book Work, Hand-  
 bills, &c. will be executed at this Office  
 with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.

Two active Lads, about 14 years  
 of age, and of reputable connexions, would  
 be taken as Apprentices at the office of the  
 Advertiser.

PRINTED BY

**S. SNOWDEN & Co.**